LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON The following interesting correspondence took place stween several residents of this city and the Hon. Dan-8 Dickinson, during the recent visit of this gentleto Washington.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1858.

Drag six: A number of your democratic friends, residents of this District, understanding that you are about to conclude your argument in the law case in whick you have been engaged in the United States Supreme Court, desire, before you take your departure from this city, to desiry their respect for you personally, and their admiration of your public and political course; and to obtain a expression of your opinions upon the grave and important questions which now afford the pretext to distribute and agitate our country. They, therefore, respectably ask you to name an evening, at your convenience, shen they can have the hours to meet you. They need so assure you that this desire does not emanate from any soult on their part as to your firm and loyal devotion to the constitution, the administration, and the democratic party on all the great issues of the day, and especially nour aound, national views on the Kansas question, but because there are at present many sojourners in this city from different parts of this glorious Union who have not been so highly favored as the residents of Washington with opportunities to hear you express, with your accustomed frankness and intrepidity, the patriotic sentiments by which your political life has been guided.

We have the honor to be, &c.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

WHELARDS' HOTEL

Washington, Feb. 20, 1858. Washington, Feb. 20, 1858.

Gentlemen: I am honored with your kind note of this morning desiring me to name an evening when I can meet my democratic friends of the District, and others so-journing here, and give expression to my opinions upon the great public questions of the day. I feelingly appreziate the generous and confiding spirit which suggested a compliment so gratifying and distinguished, and regret to add that, while it would afford me the highest satisfaction to comply with your request, the professional engagement which brought me here has just been closed, and other calls of kindred character at home compel me to leave the city.

tion to comply with your request, the protestorial engagement which brought me here has just been closed,
and other calls of kindred character at home compel me
to leave the city.

Our country, blessed by a beneficent Providence with
all the elements calculated to render a people prosperous
and happy, seems destined to be convulsed by internal
strife and disfigured by domestic discord.

Of all the agitations which have disturbed our repose
as a people, and arrayed one section against another, I
have regarded, and still regard, the Kansas question as
the most artificial and causeless, originating in a great
degree in bad intentions and worse actions.

For all present purposes I shall not consider the criminations and recriminations which have prevailed, nor the
allegations of fraud, violence, and treason which have
signalized its unhappy history, but remark tifat the evils
of which its people complain originate in their own
bosom, and that as a people they have generally held,
and now hold, a full and anuple remedy in their own
hands, and that those who refuse to exercise one of the
dearest privileges and highest duties of freemen—that of
the elective franchise—may indulge morbid grief, or
cherish partisan spleen, but should never be especial objects of sympathy. The people of this Union have Interests, both foreign and domestic, too mighty and diversified to bestow their time and energies and sympathy
in considering the details of local constitutions or the
farmers of territorial elections over which they can have
no legitimate influence or control. Had I been a member of the Lecompton convention I would have urged the
submission of its constitution as a whole, and in all
its parts, to the people for approval or rejection. But
I am unable to perceive upon what possible sound
theory of non-intervention either the President or
Congress can go behind a constitution republican in
form and determine whether a people who might
have voted for delegates did so vote, or whether the delegates in convention,

reject a constitution because its details were not submitted to the people of the Territory, it may, in like manner, manifest its disapprobation because they were. If it may intervene to compel a submission to the people, it may intervene to prevent submission; if it may reject a constitution for the sole cause that it authorises slavery, it may reject it because it does not; and popular sovereignty becomes but another anne for federal despotism.

The democratic party, through many periods of vicissitude and trial, has proved itself to be the guardian of the constitution and the Union, the preserver of the public peace, and the foe of sectional strife and disunion, under whatseever pretence presented. Its chart is the constitution, its policy progress in the cause of true freedom and human regeneration. The country looks to it again in this crisis to put forth its conservative power and rescue the last best hope of man from the evils which menace it. The administration of its choice, firm in its purpose, and guided by wisdom and moderation, is devoting its best energies to procure the admission of Kansas into the Luion, and thus leave the elements which disturb a nation's repose and arrest its progress to the correction of those with whom they originate. It is gratifying to perceive that the democracy throughout the Union, with great unanimity, are rallying to the support of the administration upon this great principle and sustaining its policy. This Kansas question is the aliment of those who live and move and have their being in sectional strife; and they will feed upon it and urge it upon others so long as it can be made available for partisan purposes; and when it can be no longer used to stimulate faction or 'adorn a tale,' 'it will be discarded as worthless, and all

and when it can be no longer used to stimulate faction or 'adorn a tale,' it will be discarded as worthless, and all the clamor for freedom and the rights of the people of Kansas will vanish into thin air. No one familiar with the course of events can doubt

Kansas will vanish into thin air.

No one familiar with the course of events can doubt the design or the consequences of a prolonged existence of this controversy, nor the importance to the best interests of the country and its institutions that it be brought to a speedy conclusion by receiving Kansas at once into the Union. That done, the question no longer remains a disturbing element beyond the confines of the State. Thus limited, with the inherent and conceded right of the people to change their constitution at will, it becomes a question of local and restricted interest, and of course of restricted agitation. Beyond that limit, while some have been misled by artificial clamor, the first object of those politicians who started this issue and seek to prolong its discussion is the overthfow of the democratic party and the administration of its choice—a party which is identified with the great interests of the country, and which at all periods of its history has interposed the shield of sound opinion and patriotic action against the combinations of political enemies and the assaults of sectionalism. Let every true democrat, in and out of Congress, reflect upon the consequences, if at this time and under such circumstances that party and its administration shall be broken down, and all the disturbing elements at the late presidential contest be again set in motion; and let him ask himself if he can be made auxiliary to such an object and to such consequences, if at this time and under such circumstances that party and its administration shall be broken down, and all the disturbing elements at the late presidential contest be again set in motion; and let him ask himself if he can be made auxiliary to such an object and to such consequences, if at this time and under such circumstances that party and its administration shall be broken down, and all the disturbing elements at the late presidential contest be again set in motion; to the circumstances that party and its administration shall be broken down and all th

F. ENSIS, Esq., President Washington Democratic Association, and others.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The following table shows how the valuation of property in the city of New York has been increased since

road, mine &	ne take and mil	ount of terra	don with it
-10403	REAL AND P	ERSONAL PETA	TE.
	Valuation.	Rate.	Am'tof Taxes.
1845	\$239,995,517	89-60	\$2,096,191 18
1850	286,161,816	113-75	3,230,085 12
1855	486,998,278	120-60	5,843,832 89
1884	£19 790 970	170 90	7 672 995 70

1857.... 521,165,252 154-64 The whole amount of property of a public character exempted from taxation this year is \$68,482,559, as follows: Corporation property, \$33,802,959; Church property, religious charitable societies, theological schools, cemeteries, &c., \$17,254,100; property used for benevolent and literary purposes, \$2,728,500; owned by the State, \$179,000; owned by the United States, \$4,500,000

Just one week ago the editors of the New Orleans Ficayune were presented with a basket of strawberries, which they describe as "large, full, rich, and emitting the purest and most delicious aroma." Mr. Henry Lawrence, the grower of these early strawberries, expects to be able to gather them daily hereafter.

DELAWARE COUNTY SPEAKS OUT.

A democratic convention of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was held on the 20th instant to name delegates to the State convention, when resolutions were adopted distinctly approving the course of the President on the Kantinctly approving the course of the President on the Kan-sas question. Delaware county forms a part of the dis-trict represented in Congress by the Hon. John Hickman, who opposes the admission of Kansas with the Lecemp-ton constitution. It appears that in this position he is directly misrepresenting the wishes and opinions of his constituents of Delaware county. From every corner of the State of Pennsylvania, and from every county, with one exception, the same response has been made to the recommendations of the President's Kansas message. The subjoined resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority—only two votes being given in the negative: Readed. That our confidence in the ability interests.

majority—only two votes being given in the negative:

Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, and statesmanship of James Buchanan, President of the United States, is not only confirmed, but increased by his wise, prudent, and constitutional administrative policy and executive recommendations to Congress, and we firmly believe that the complicated affairs of the republic at the time of his election could not have been intrusted to a statesman better qualified to allay the spirit of disunion and rebellion that then pervaded the country, and yet hangs its gloomy mantle over the halls of national legislation.

Resolved, That as democrats we feel a just pride in the eminent ability and independence displayed by the President on all questions of foreign and domestic policy upon which he has been called to act.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the decorous, manly, and truly democratic course of our United States senator, William Bigler, in his defence of the President and the national administration against the assaults of abolition fanatics, and the more to be despised opposition of recreant democrats, who are giving "aid and comfort" to their late political and abusive villifiers.

We understand that at a democratic county convention

We understand that at a democratic county convention held in Chester county, resolutions were adopted em-phatically endorsing the President's Kansas message, and approving of the admission of Kansas under the Leompton constitution. These two counties-Delaware and Chester—compose the congressional district repre-sented by Mr. Hickman in the House of Representatives

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

at Charleston, South Carolina, to Joseph P. Carr, esq. at Charleston, could Carolina, to Joseph P. Carr, cap.; the democratic candidate for Congress in the recent con-gressional election in Kansas. Mr. Carr is a native of that State, and the dinner was a complimentary one from his old friends.

Mr. Thomas L. Young, a member of the Palmetto reginent during the Mexican war, recently died at Winnesboro', South Carolina. He was scarcely sixteen when the war broke out, yet he was so full of the war spirit that he ran away from his home to join the regiment. He
passed through all the dangers of the campaign without
receiving a wound, and was always at his post.

The New York State senate has substantially refused

The New York State senate has substantially refused to confirm Gov. King's nomination of Mr. Leavenworth to be auditor of State, having postponed the matter to the 15th of July next. It has been so thoroughly clinched by motions to reconsider and lay on the table that it cannot be reopened during the present session. Mr. Senator Stowe, a black-republican, declined to sustain the governor's nominee; so Mr. Benton, the present incumbent,

The clerks in the office of Hon. John Romeyn Brodhead, whose term as naval officer of the port of New York has just expired, have testified their regard for him by a set of resolutions, handsomely engrossed, which have been presented to him.

Ex-Governor Barstow, of Wisconsin, has refused, as witness, to answer certain questions propounded to him by a committee of investigation of the legislature of that State. He desired first to obtain the decision of the supreme court upon the legal rights of witnesses. Further time was accordingly granted him. The committee are investigating certain alleged efforts of the La Cross and Milwaukie Railroad Company to obtain special legislation through corrupt cons

tion through corrupt considerations.

On motion of the Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, made in the United States Supreme Court yesterday, Chief Justice Taney and his associates presiding, E. A. Alger, esq., of Lowell, Massachusetts, and T. Lyle Dickey, esq., of Ottawee, Illinois, were qualified and admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of said

ed of the position of Knight of Mount Vernon for Ala-bama, with a determination to bring renewed zeal to the work of consecrating the home and grave of Washington

PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES.

We quete from the Star of last evening the following paragraph concerning a hostile meeting between two offi-

"Lieuts. Williams and Bell, United States army, fought this morning at Bladensburg, at half-past 8, a. m. Shots were exchanged, the ball from Bell passing through Williams's hat. Williams, reserving his fire, lowered his pistol and fired in the ground. The friends of the

parties then interposed, and the affair was adjusted on terms satisfactory and honorable to both parties.

"The principals in this duel were Lieut. David Bell, 1st cavalry, and Lieut. Robert Williams, 1st dragoons. Capt. James McIntosh, 1st cavalry, acted as second for Bell, and Col. Hardee and Lieut. Hill for Williams, we hear. Dr. W. H. Berry was the surgeon of both parties.

"This is the second duel only that has taken place between graduates of the West Point Military Academy. The first was between Captain W. M. Graham (who was subsequently killed at Molino del Rey) and Lieutenant F. Paige. G. was wounded slightly. They were both of the 4th infantry."

It is understood that the difficulty exists a subsequently will be difficulty exists.

It is understood that the difficulty originated in New Mexico some time since.

We are not advised that the difficulty between Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, and Hon. William Cullom, of Tennessee, has been amicably arranged, but we as sume that the proper steps have been taken by their re nds to bring about a settlement of the unrespective frier pleasant difficulty between these gentlemen in an amicable manner. It seemed to be understood last evening that such a result might be reached, which should be approved by the friends of all the parties.

NAVAL MATTERS

The United States steam frigate Niagara, now lying at the New York navy-yard, will go into commission on the 1st of March. During the last month she has been thoroughly overhauled, and the velocimetre, an inven-tion succes fully introduced into the Moses Taylor for recording headway and leeway, fitted to her keel. A select crew is to be appointed to her, shipped for a single

The officers and men of the twenty-two-gun sloop St Louis arrived from the coast of Africa, were paid off last week at New York, and detached. The sloop Savan has just been coppered in the dry-dock, and will be ready for sea in a month's time. Beyond the repairs of some men-of-war, business at that navy-yard is at a stand still.

The caulking of the steam frigate Colorado, at Gosport, vas completed on Friday last. The United States sloop of war Vincennes, Con-ler Totten, sailed from Sierra Leone for Monrovia of

9th ultimo. The United States steamer Shubrick, Commander De Camp, from Philadelphia, via St. Thomas, which arrived at Barbadoes the 13th ultimo, sailed the following day

A meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Liverpool U. S. M. Company is called for the 25th of March, when an election of new directors will take place. It is said that there will either be a change in the New York agency, now held by E. K. Collins & Co., or else some other disposition will be made of the line of steam-

or her destination, (the Pacific.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The supreme court of Arkansas has declared the law exempting awamp lands from taxation constitutional—a decision over which the people of that State are rejoicing greatly.—Exchange.

From the New York Herald SENATOR JOHNSON AND THE PUBLIC BINDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1858. Sim: On my return yesterday from New Orleans, after an absence of several weeks, your paper of the 21st of January last was handed to me, and in it I find an article upon public printing over the signature of Peter J. Smith, which charges corruption upon the part of a southern senator in the appointment of Mr. Boteler as public binder of the Senate, but gives no names of any senator.

southern senator in the appointment of Mr. Boteler as public binder of the Senate, but gives no names of any senator.

This appointment or election is made by the Senate Committee on Public Printing, and the committee is composed of but three members—one from the North and two from the South. Of the two from the South I was the only one who supported the firm of Pettibone & Boteler, who were duly elected and appointed public binders; and, of consequence, I am the southern senator against whom these charges are levelled.

The charges are defamatory to the last degree. I request you to read them in your paper of the 21st ult.

The charges are without foundation, and are utterly untrue. I never had a business transaction with Mr. Boteler, and certainly never was his debtor for fifty dollars in my life. I have known him for some years as a merchant of this city, and always as an honorable man and a gentleman. In supporting him for this appointment I was governed by no interest, direct, contingent, or remote, and had no motive other than that of befriending him in a manner entirely legitimate, and not inconsistent with the public service.

So much for that charge.

The charge that I sought to confer upon Maj. Heiss the appointment of public binder, upon condition that he would share the profits with me, is equally wholly untrue. The truth is, that I neither sought, nor ever had, a conversation with Major Heiss upon the subject of the public binding or any other subject from the hour of my arrival in this city up to the instant of the appointment of Pettibone & Boteler, nor did the name of Major Heiss ever cross my lips but once, when, being asked if I would have any objection to voting for Major Heiss, as he, Mr. Boteler, desired to form a sopartnership, I replied that he had my respect and confidence, and I would support him with pleasure; and this was all the conversation that I ever had upon the subject.

with pleasure; and this was all the conversation that I ever had upon the subject.

The further allegations—relating to the politics of Mr. Boteler—proclaim no moral turpitude, and are of no consequence in this connexion; neither is the assertion that the President had administered severe rebuke to this southern senator entitled to a thought. No one would believe that the President would stoop to rebuke one he thought capable of acts so criminal and infamous, nor forget himself so far as to attempt a rebuke upon any senator whose name and honor stood untarnished in his estimation.

senator whose name and honor stood untarnished in his estimation.

In view of the foregoing, which presents, unimpassioned, what are the facts, on my own knowledge, it becomes evident that your correspondent was either deceived and imposed upon, or was actuated by a personal malignity towards me in making his statements. In either event I conceive it to be proper that you should furnish me his address, since, in so acting, if he has been deceived it will afford him an opportunity to do me that justice which any honorable man under like circumstances would be anxious to do. If, on the other hand, he has been influenced by malice in this matter, and has availed himself of the columns of your paper to promulgate a slander upon one who has not offended, I feel confident that you, as an editor of a journal aiming and professing to vindicate truth, let it wound whomsever it may, will not allow yourself to become his protector by screening him from exposure.

As a matter of justice, therefore, I respectfully request that you will furnish me the name and address of your correspondent before mentioned. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

James Genros Bennert, Esc.,

Editor of the New York Herald.

CUBA.-LATEST NEWS.

By the steamer Black Warrior intelligence has been re-ceived from Havana to the 15th instant. . It is reported that two cargoes of negroes had been landed in Cub since the last advices, and duly disposed of. Two American ships had also arrived from China with cargoes of ican ships had also arrived from China with cargoes of coolies. The ship Challenge, Captain Kinney, 137 days from Swatow, landed at Havana 620 Asiatics; during the passage 286 had died from ship fever, dysentery, &c. The ship Kate Hooper, Captain Bowers, 158 days from Macao, landed 616; died on the passage, 22; killed in the suppression of a mutiny, 5. Yet the enigrants by the Kate Hooper are set down by the Cuban papers as volum tary passengers!
From the 16th of April, 1855, to the 15th instan

17,644 Asiatics have been received in Cuba, for eight years' servitude, of which more than 20 per cent. have already disappeared. On the vessels engaged in this traf-fic 3,117 have died during the voyages, by suicide or dis case, being more than one-sixth of the whole number taken on board. This does not include casualties, muti taken on board. This does not include casualties, mutinies, &c., which have caused the destruction of whole cargoes. Of some three or four thousand received previous to the 10th of April, 1855, nearly all have perished. It is not probable that a tenth will remain at the close of their eight years. It is said that an arrival of sepoys is expected, to add to the heterogeneous mixture of Cuban stock, and to carry out the extended views of Patients whilesthere are all the second control of the control of the carry out the extended views of British philanthropy, or policy, as it may be.

A Havana correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statement concerning Spanish and Mexican

"The Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peace ably settled at last. General Concha has received official | that we ably settled at last. General Conema has received official information to that effect. The documents arrived in the last English packet. The three generals sent out here last summer to take command of the Spanish troops will return to Spain next month with a part of the squadron. So far, the only vessel that has received orders to get ready is the steamer Isabel Segunda, but I understand that two or three more will be sent back. It is needless that two or three more will be sent back. It is needless to paint the exultation of the Spanish officials at this un-expected turn of affairs, by which they get all they had asked without any of the risks attending a war with

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Kentucky legislature has unanimously passed a esolution authorizing the governor to raise and officer a regiment of volunteers for service in Utah, and to ask the Prosident to accept of the same. The regimental offi-cers are to be appointed by the governor, the captains by the regimental officers, and the lieutenants to be elected by the respective companies.

It is stated in the western papers that General H. Stephens, commandant of the fourth brigade of Illinois militia, comprising the counties of Hancock and McDenough, who took an active part in the Mormon war in that State a few years ago, has tendered himself and force to the President to fight the Mormons in Utah, and holds himself ready to arm and equip for the service at the earliest notification from headquarters.

In Missouri companies for the Utah expedition, in case volunteers are called for, are being organized in Sullivan, Polk, Davies, De Kalb, Putnam, Jackson, Gentry, and Marion counties. A Missouri paper says that a large force can be raised in that State on very short notice.

BANK S	PATEMENTS.	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
New	York City.	THE RESERVE
Feb. 20 Spocie \$103,706,73 Specie 31,416,67 Organization 6,542,51 Nominal deposites 65,773,27 Undrawn deposites 72,963,65	5 \$103,783,306 7 30,226,275 18 6,607,271 22 84,229,492	Dec. \$76,571 Inc. 1,189,802 Dec. 54,653 Inc. 2,513,730 Inc. 1,577,751
na et a Phi	iladelphia.	The second second
Feb. 15. 220,071,477 Specie 4,855,9e Due from other banks 1,786,98 Due to other banks 2,967,93 Deposites 11,887,34	9 4,934,906 3 1,713,254 3 2,776,666	Inc \$89,786 Inc 110,917 Sec 73,729 Dec 191,268 Inc 127,202

The neutral territory, so long in contest for jurisdiction between Florida and Alabama, comprising a narrow strip of fractional township running along the northern boundary line of Florida to the Chattahoochee river, has at length been decided in favor of and annexel to Alabama. Florida has heretofore claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The lands thus acquired now form part of the Elba land district.

A wealthy Jew residing near Selma, Arkansas, has in his possession a shekel which was struck in the mint of Judea, seventeen hundred and fifty years ago. It is about the size of a half dollar, but the silver is so impure, that its intrinsic value is but fifteen cents. The owner would hardly part with the relic for as many hundred dollars. It has been in his family five hundred and sixty, years.

[Exchang.]

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

Mr. Bancroft, an eloquent historian of the United States, has published a speech in New York denouncing the administration of Mr. Buchanan, in order, as the orator says, "to whold democracy." We have wondered oftentimes that, during all the struggle and trial of the democratic party, in the conflict attending the passage of the bill organizing the Territory of Kansas, when there was, in the North, need of the services of every man who had a heart to love or an arm to defend this blessed Union of States—we say, we have wondered often, that in that struggle and trial, nothing was heard of Mr. Bancroft. So we wondered that, during the last presidential contest, when the friends of the Union were in dead lock with its enemies, no word of encouragement and cheer was heard then from the eloquent historian to inspire us all to fight on in our endeavors "to uphold democracy." Perhaps the men who "upheld" it, on those two occasions, without the aid of Mr. Bancroft, great as that aid may be, can do it now! They will try.

Since the distinguished gentleman to whom we refer is at present occupied in writing history, and may bring his volumes down to this time, we are quite sure he will allow us, in perfect good faith, to call attention to what, by way of premise to his speech, he recounts as "the facts in the case" of Kan as.

He says "the Lecompton constitution was authorized, in advance, by no one branch of the general government—the executive, legislative, and judicial. Surely, neither the executive, legislative, and judicial. Surely, neither the executive nor judicial branch could confer on the people of Kansas any authority to frame a constitution not given to them by law. He must intend to affirm, then, that the Lecompton constitution was not authorized, in advance, by Congress, and is thus a worthless document. Where does Mr. Bancroft find the precedents or opinions which support the doctrine that, in the absence of an enabling act, in the neglect of Congress to pass it if it be necessary, the people of kansas have

of accepting a constitution is in these words:

And be a further enactal, That the following proposition be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said conven-tion of the people of Kansas for their free neceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be oblig-atory on the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas.

This bill passed the Senate, and received the

This bill passed the Senate, and received the vote of every democratic senator. It is the bill to which Mr. Bancroft must refer, and it expressly recognises, in that relation, the sovereignty of the comention of Kansas. It discards, and whether rightfully or wrongfully is not now material, any distinction between a convention of the people and the people themselves.

Mr. Bancroft says, again, that "the people of the Territory never elected that convention, and never had an opportunity to do so." Who, pray tell us, did elect that convention if not the people of Kansas? Was it some body, or something in Kansas, not people, or was it people, not of Kansas, but of some other Territory or State? This, in exact use of the word people, runs through too many of the letters and speeches of those who oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. It pervades the entire speech which we are now considering. By the people of a community, in the sense pertinent to this discussion, we mean not they who are entitled to, and may vote, but those who exercise the right and actually do vote on a given occasion. Supposing the regular election of mayor of this city to have taken place yesterday, and, for some reason, not a majority of the inhabitants entitled to vote exercised the right, would the election be any the less valid, and would the person receiving the legal proportion of all the votes cast be any the less duly elected to be mayor? Could those who failed to vote say, with any justice, that the election was to be therefore held invalid, and that they would for that reason cast their votes on some other day, and constitute the person having a majority of the votes cast on that second election the duly-chosen mayor? So Mr. Bancroft tells us the newspaper press of Kansas is

when he states that the people of Kansas did not elect that convention.

Mr. Bancroft tells us the newspaper press of Kansas is against admission into the Union under the constitution. Is that statement correct? Let us explore and see! The Leavenworth Times, a free-State paper, cries out, "Give us the Lecompton constitution, and we will change it at once." The Kansas Herald of Freedom says, "If we are admitted under the Lecompton constitution that instrument can be superseded in sixty days." The Kansas free-State committee say, "admission will enable the people to form and adopt a constitution such as the majority shall approve." The Leavenworth Ledger, a free-State paper, implores that Kansas "be admitted into the Union, somehow or other, and with some kind of constitution, that we may have peace." We take up these expressions of opinion from newspapers which happen to be at hand, and did time allow, we could, doubtless, produce others in abundance of the same tenor.

We intimated, at the commencement of these remarks, that we were at a loss to conjecture what motive was potent

that we were at a loss to conjecture what motive was potent enough to force Mr. Bancroft, at this time, from the literary seclusion which has, for years, resisted all entreaty to him to give aid and comfort to the democratic cause. It occurred to us, among other things, that the prevailing negropholism of the North had in an unguarded moment led captive his senses. But the following extract from the speech dispels that idea, and leaves us more puzzled than before. This is the problem to which we refer:

"The South has nothing whatever to gain by the adoption of the Lecompton constitution. It presents no question of the Lecompton constitution.

"The South has nothing whatever to gain by the adoption of the Lecompton constitution. It presents no question of the Lecompton constitution. It presents no question of practical advantage to the South, and it cannot be pretended that the admission of Kansas under it will carry with it any advantage for the South. As a question on the soore of expediency, it does nothing but injury to the south: the issue prosented as a southern one is untimely and mistaken, unwise, and anything but national."

So, unlike the republicans, it is not the stupid, stolid, enseless cry of southern aggression in the North which disturbs the peaceful avocations of the eminent scholar and historian. Mr. Bancroft is correct in his statement of the relation the South bears to this Lecompton constitution and to the admission of Kansas under it into the Union.

The destiny of Kansas is fixed. She is a free-labor The destiny of Kansas is fixed. She is a free-labor State. All the constitutions of all the States in the South in one bill cannot make her a slave-labor State. She can "regulate her domestic institutions in her own way" better as a State than as a Territory. If there be ten thousand majority in favor of a free-labor State, all the better. Republicans should not complain even of twenty thousand majority. We do not relish much, to be sure, the efection of Lane or Robinson, or both, to be United States senators—an event probably to follow the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. But we must Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. But we must take the evil with the good; and beside, we fear, the rejection of the constitution will not keep them out.

jection of the constitution will not keep them out.

That there have been improper practices in Kansas, by men of both the political parties there who have been struggling for ascendency, is too manifest for reasonable doubt. That there have been improvident acts in relation to the formation of the Lecompton constitution is admitted. But when can we expect a constitution to be framed by the people of Kansas which will satisfy, in form and substance, all the people of the old States! Can it be done while that community is a Territory, by any instrudone while that community is a Territory, by any instru-mentality of Congress, or the President, within the next

For these reasons, among others, we regret to see Mr. Bancroft interpose his name in the impotent attempt to interrupt the peaceful solution of the Kansas problem, and we also regret that he has now led us to view, with permanent distrust, his pretension to be a faithful chronicier

From the Burlington (Vt.) Sentine

by the certain defeat that awaits them. We think that vote means not defeat, but victory. We see in it no object on the part of the leading democrats through whose instrumentality it was carried save delay of the smallissue; and we confidently expect, when the test vote shall finally be taken, but few, if any, democrats who voted ayo on Harris's resolution will be found "cheek by joor" with the enemies of the administration. It cannot be possible. Those who fought the battle of '56 against such fearful olds, under the loadership of the tried statesman and true patriot. Buchman, will hardly be found in this time of peril sneaking over to the enemy's camp. We will not believe it till the type shall reveal to us the fact. Mr. Harris, the mover of the resolution, is a democrat "dyed in the wool," and distinctly declared that it was not his "object to effect delay, to prolong excitement in the country," but to "hasten the work we are to do," to lay before the country the information it desires, that our action upon it may be justified by the popular voice.

But suppose the committee shall find all that is alleged against the Lecompton constitution to be absolutely true, how is that fact to alter the merits of the case." It will still be true that those opposed to that instrument allowed it to be adopted by the people; that they refused to vote upon that portion of it which was submitted to them for their "ratification or rejection." It will still be true that through the culpable neglect of these same opposers Kansas is nominally a slave State, and no white washings of a committee can wipe out the stains of infamy which that act fixes upon the "free-State" men of that Territory. It will still be true that, legally, according to all the forms usually observed in such proceedings, the Lecompton constitutions is the expressed will of the people of Kansas, and as such is entitled to be so considered in the matter of bringing that Territory into the Union and a state. The vote of the 4th January can be viewed in no other

From the Georgia Federal Union.

We hope that by this time everybody has fead the President's message on the Kansas constitution. This admirable State paper is just such a document as we anticipated, and we will add, it is just such a one as might have been expected by every one disposed to do Mr. Buchanan justice. The history of his whole life proves the President to be an honest man, always guided by principle; it shows him, also, to be a wise statesman, capable of comprehending the best interests of his country. From such a man, with such a history, every man had reason to expect a sound, logical, and patriotic message on this complicated question. But there were many persons among us who, if we may believe their own words, expected Mr. Buchanan would do everything in his power to make Kansas a free-soil State. They have openly declared that all of his professions of justice to the South were sheer hypocrisy and deceit. These men cannot comprehend why any northern statesman should be willing to do justice to the South merely for the sake of principle. Such an item never having had the least influence with them, they cannot and will not believe it has with others. It must be admitted that those statesmen of the North who, from pure patriotism, and a firm adherence to principle, attempt to do strict justice to the South, have to encounter many difficulties and discouragements. They have to encounter fanaticism and prejudices both at the North and South at every step. They have to stem the current of public opinion at the North, while they receive nothing but scorn and contempt from many at the South, who are always ready and willing to attribute their patriotic conduct to anything else but patriotic motives. Nothing but a firm determination to do his duty could sustain a northern statesman, under such trying circumstances, and when we find one who has borne the ordeal we should be willing to give him the credit. When we have made great sacrifices to sustain others even in a just cause, it is extremely discoura

From the Karsas Heraid of Freedom CROAKERS AGAIN.

The New York Tribune and presses of that character,

as has been their character in the past, are now discouraging emigration to Kansas by mistaken representations in regard to the late election. They state positively that Calhoun will give certificates of election to the pro-slavery State officers under the Lecompton constitution, and to a majority of the members of the legislature; and then they are continually stating that the Lecompton constitution will be endorsed by Congress. From these facts they argue that the democratic party has made Kansas a slave State, and by this cry they hope to hurl that party from power. At the same time they must be conscious that if the democratic party was sure to be swept from existence three years hence, that event could not save Kansas to freedom, as the question would have been permanently settled long previous to that time.

The whole tendency of these creaking papers, from first to last, has been to make Kansas what those journals have professed a desire to accord. Our only hope of saving Kansas to freedom lay through emigration. Their croakings, instead of encouraging emigration, as has been our policy by presenting a gilded future, such as we have full confidence to expect, has only discouraged it by thousands; and these means are invariably resorted to—whether purposely or otherwise we leave the reader to determine for himself, after carefully considering all the facts—at the time when we are preparing for, and most in need of, the heaviest emigration. It has been suggested that this was only a subterfuge of those editions to prevent the East from being depopulated by the enormous emigration which would otherwise follow.

There is not a man, in his sober senses, who does not know that Kansas Territory, at this time, would boast of

fige of those editions to prevent the East from being depopulated by the enormous emigration which would otherwise follow.

There is not a man, in his sober senses, who does not know that Kansas Territory, at this time, would boast of a population of from fifty to one hundred thousand more persons than it has at present had the eastern press, instead of constantly predicting the defeat of the free-State cause, given ample assurances that its triumph was inevitable through peneful means. Talk as much as we may of the invarey of the American people, it is not true that any of them desire to take their families to a country overrum with civil war and cussed with anarchy.

But the assertion of the Tribune is not true that the pro-slavery party triumphed, even by fraud, in the late elections. On the contrary, we assert most positively that the free-State party have elected the entire State tixet, and nearly, if not quite, a two-thirds mejority of both branches of the legislature. We take pleasure, in addition to this, of stating that we do not begieve John Calhonn will issue certificates of election to the pro-slavery candidates; but that a majority of the free-State men will be allowed, without opposition, to take their seals in the first legislature convened under that instrument, if admitted into the Union. And we know that if any attempt is made to prevent the records from ruling in this matter they will not be foiled; but, by peaceful means, through legel forms, and without the shedding of a drop of blood, they will take possession of the government, and immediately proceed to institute measures for supplanting it with another.

Central American Coloniaties.—A bill has been in-

The news has already spread far and wide that the Lecompton constitution has been referred to a select committee in the House, for the avowed purpose of a thorough investigation into all the circumstances attending its inception, progress, termination, and final vote upon it by the people. The vote upon this question is heralded forth by the black republican papers as a defeat of the administration, and they toss up their hats and shout most lustily at their supposed triumph. For ought we know it may be so; and, on the other hand, it may only be a delay in taking the vote on the main question until the opposers of the Lecompton constitution shall have spent all their strength in vituperation and abuse, and placed themselves in a position to be utterly overwhelmed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe. Arrival of the Anglo Sazon

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Anglo Sazon.

Portanno, (Me.) Feb. 23.—The screw-steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool 10th, has arrived at this port. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

Liverpool cotton market was reported for the three days preceding the steamer's salling sales 27,000 bales, including 6,000 on speculation and 2,000 export—all qualities closing firm, with an advancing tendency, and 4d. advance. Manchester advices were favorable. Consistement in to do, to st. that our voice.

It is alleged butely true, et? It will ment allow-refused to be interested to the ministed to it used to turn the firm—red, 5s. 9d. a 6s., and 7s. for choice; white, 7s. a 7s. 6d., and 7s. 9d. for choice. Corn dull; quotations burely maintained—mixed and yellow, 33s.; white, 35s. Provisions dull—beef quiet; pork dull and steady; bacon unchanged. Sugar quiet, steady. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Rice quiet. Rosin steady, 4s. a 4s. 3d. Spirits off Cape Race by ice. The corvette Constellation was at Alexandria January 26th.

Leave was granted to Lord Palmerston to introduce a bill in Parliament to amend the penal law by making conspiracy to murder felony. The vote by which leave was granted was three against one.

M. Billault, the French Minister of the Interior, has resigned. He is succeeded by M. Espinasse.

The Rank of France has reduced the rate of discount to 44 per cent.

There is nothing later from India and Chins.

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There is nothing later from India and Chins.

Latest advices, siz Malta, are of Calcutta the 9th January, Bombay 13th January, and Canton 29th December. Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Frukabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d. Goruchpore was taken on the 6th by the forces under the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. Sevent guns were taken and 200 of the enemy killed. The British loss was only two Goorkahs killed and seven wounded. General Outram was safely posted at Alumbagh. The peasantry were beginning to bring in supplies.

The roads between Delhi and Calcutta were open. On the 28th of December the combined French and English forces landed at Canton. The latter numbered 4,600 and the former 900 men. The walls were escaladed on the 29th, and the heights within the town were in possession of the allies by 9, a. m. The enemy made a feeble attempt to contest the advance into the city. The damage to the town is small. The commander of the ship-of-war Acteoft was killed.

The London Times's despatch says that the bombardment commenced at dayligt t on the 38th, and continued all day and night. The assault was ordered at 6, a. m. Gough's fort was taken at 2 o'clock and blown up. The Chinese continued to fire from the louses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

Tea had considerably declined at Hong-Kong. There had been large shipments.

Latest from South America.

Lates from South America.

Baltimone, Feb. 23.—The barque Clinton Wright, from Montevideo Dec. 25, has arrived. She reports that, owing to the disastrous commercial and financial advices from the United States and Europe, trade was prostrate and produce had considerably declined. A revolution in political affairs was spoken of. Advices by the British packet of the 19th December say that the fact of an armed revolt in Minas, headed by Colonel Brigado Solviera, renders it almost certain that great coming evils are to follow.

The barque Fame, Captain Kennedy, from Richmond bound for Montevideo, on the 23d December got ashore and was assisted off by a Brazilian war steamer. Whilst aground she was boarded by two or three hundred Italian(!) pintes from the shore, who stole the ship's chronometer and everything movable they could by their hands upon, and the Captain believed had they lain there until night all would have been murdered. They were only got rid of by the arrival of the Brazilian steamer.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—Letters from Key West, of the 12th, state that the ship Rivers Smith is ashore and bilged off Cassar's creek, with a cargo of salt from Liver-

pool for New Orleans.

The steamer Columbia has arrived, and reports to have seen on Monday, twenty miles south of Boddy Island light, one of Cromwell's propellers ashore.

New York, Feb. 21.—It is reported here that the Col-ins mail steamer Adriatic has been sold to the Russian overnment for £200,000, (about \$1,000,000.) Murder at New Providence, Ten

Learsviller, (Kr.,) Feb. 22.—At New Providence, Friday night, Joseph Harris, tobacconist, was murdered by one of his negroes. Subsequently, a mob took the negro and hung him.

Markets.

Markets.

New York, Feb. 23.—Cotton firm—sales 3,000 bales.
Flour quiet—9,000 barrels; State, \$4 30 a \$4 40; Ohio, \$4 90 a \$5; southern, \$4 70 a \$4 95. Wheat—sales 1,000 bushels—market very dull, prices nominal, and unsettled, but quoted 67 a 69 cents; yellow, 66 a 68 etc. Mess pork declined 10 cents—\$16 50 a \$16 67. Sugar quiet and closed buoyant—Orleans fair, \$1 a 61 cents. Coffee quiet. Molasses firm. Spirits of turpenting heavy—sales 2,000 gallons—461 a 47 cents. Rosin firm—sales 2,500 bbls. Rice firm. Freights dull.

issue of any portion, or the whole, of five initions of collars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, or the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Lonis, within tendays from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the tasue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upor the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompany each proposal is to deposity for its futilizant. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on the state of the considered.

will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened department at 12 o'clock, in., on said lifecouth day of March, HOWELL COHB, Feb 12—dif [Intel &Star.]

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-10R-AT-LAW, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

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The proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to persons travelling, or about to actile, in the South or West, on account of its medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often designed effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which at travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schnappe, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and impitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, corb, and label. For sale by all the druggists and

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of speeds.
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